

# Development and Implementation of Coastal AIS Network Concepts, With MTS Implications

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# AIS - Background

- 1991Draft technical requirements presented at Nav 37. Based on Digital Selective calling technique, 500 reports/hour (ITU-R M. 825).
- 1995 Swedish Maritime organization presents a 4S solution
- 1997Draft Performance standard AIS, based on Self Organised TDMA.
- 1997ITU WRC allocates two international AIS VHF frequencies; 161 975 MHz and 162 025 MHz.
- 1998 Performance standard AIS, adopted.



# AIS - Background

- 1998 ITU adopts the AIS technical characteristics (ITU-R M.1371), reviewed October 2000 and adopted April 2001 as ITU R M 1371-1.
- 1998 IMO Maritime Safety Committee includes the AIS within SOLAS chapter V, Regulation 19.
- 2001 Final vote for making AIS a IEC standard
- 2002 IMO carriage requirements starts for AIS.

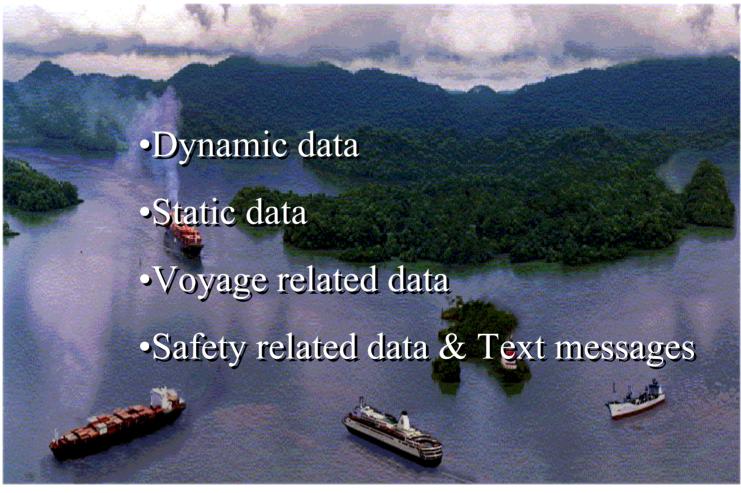


# **IMO Carriage requirements**

- AIS on all new passenger ships and new cargo ship above 300 t constructed after 1 July 2002
- AIS on all passenger ships and tankers on international voyage, 1/7 2003\*
- AIS on all cargo ships above 50 000 t, international voyages, 1/7 2004
- AIS on all cargo ships 10 000 50 000 t, international voyages, 1/7 2005
- AIS on all cargo ships 3 000 10 000 t, international voyages,
   1/7 2006
- AIS on all cargo ships 300 3000 t, international voyages, 1/7 2007
- AIS on all ships >300 t, not in international voyages, 1/7 2008\*



# Automatic and continuous broadcast of ships data:





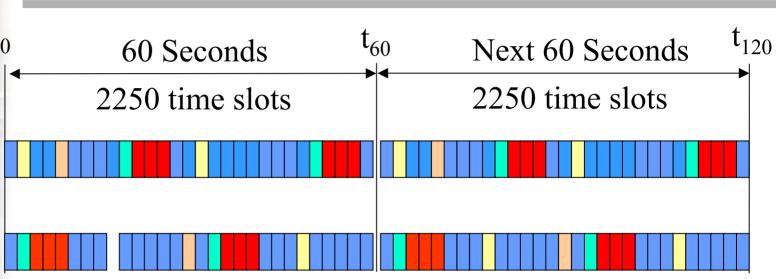
# **Cellular Concept**

 Travelling Cells where communication is automatically synchronised and information is passed automatically



# AIS 1

#### **STDMA**



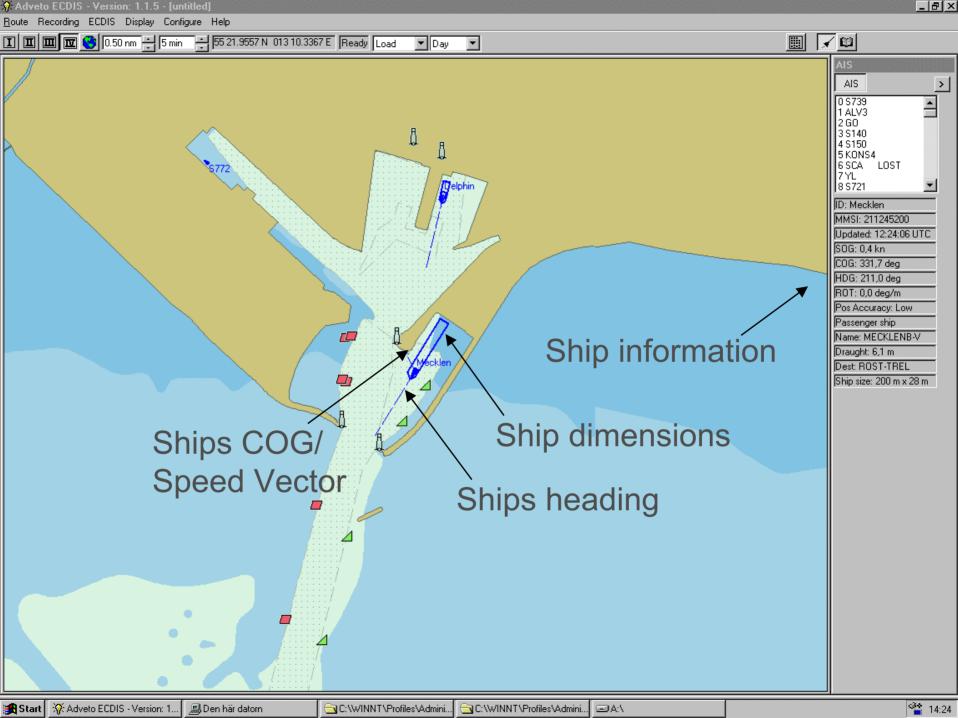
A time slot is 26.67 ms long and contain 256 bits of data

One time slot is large enough to host all information in a position report (ships dynamic data)



# Dynamic data

- MMSI number
- Position (latitude/longitude in WGS 84)
- Course and speed over ground
- Heading
- Rate of turn
- Navigational status
- Position accuracy



# Report rate of Dynamic data

Speed (knots)	Update rate	Increased rate
0 - 14	10 seconds	$3^{1}/_{3}$ seconds
14 - 23	6 seconds	2 seconds
23 +	2 seconds	2 seconds
At anchor	180 seconds	

Increased rate when ship turning more than 10 degrees/min.



# Static data

- MMSI and IMO Number
- Name of the ship
- Call sign
- Length and Beam
- Type of Ship
- Location of the GPS antenna on the ship



# Voyage related data

- Ships draught
- Type of cargo
- Destination
- Estimated time of arrival

Voyage and static data are updated once every 6 minutes or on request (interrogation)



# **AIS**

#### **AIS** provides:

- Real-time presentation
- Identification
- Communication by using Binary and Text messages

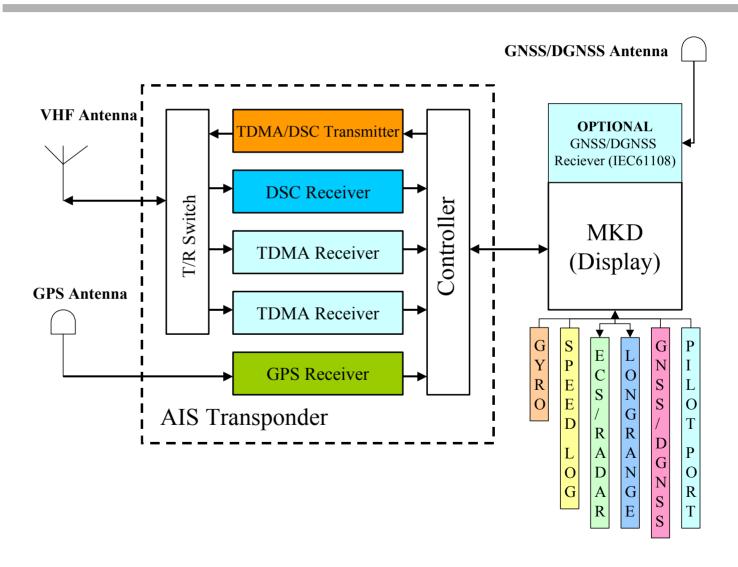


# **AIS Transponder**



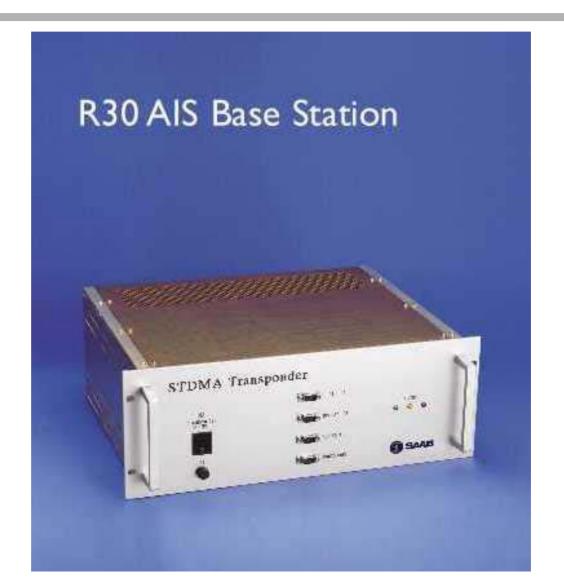


# **AIS Transponder**





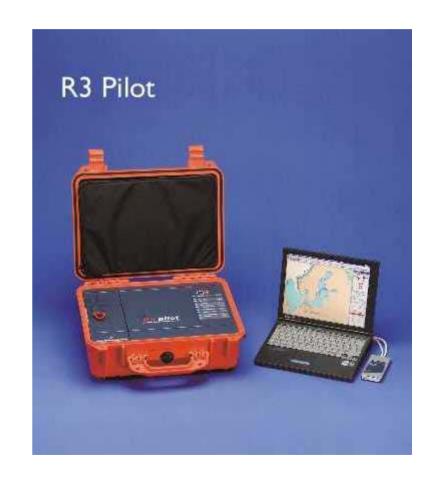
# **AIS Base Station**



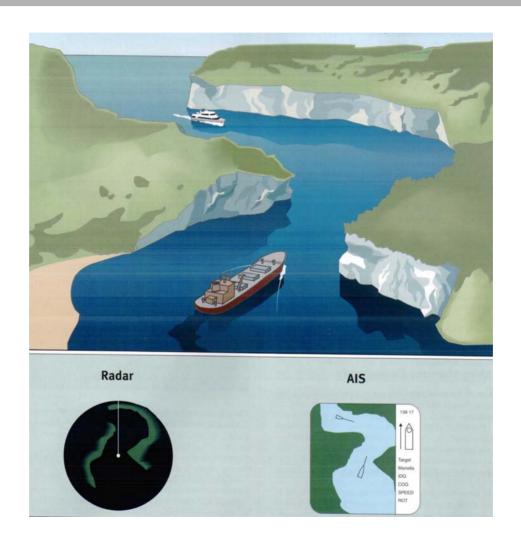


# **AIS Portable**

- Rugged case
- Watertight
- Built in DGPS
- Wireless modem connection to chart system









ARPA Radar needs several seconds to detect a change of course for a big ship with her superstructure at her stern.

AIS gives heading and ROT information in seconds





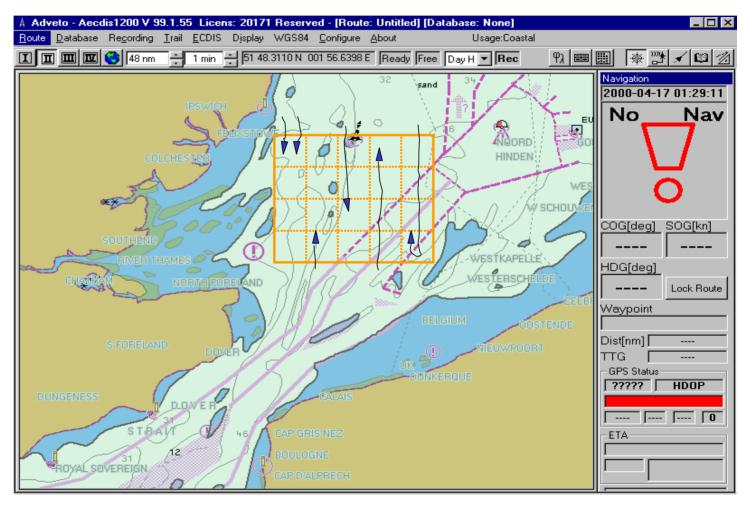




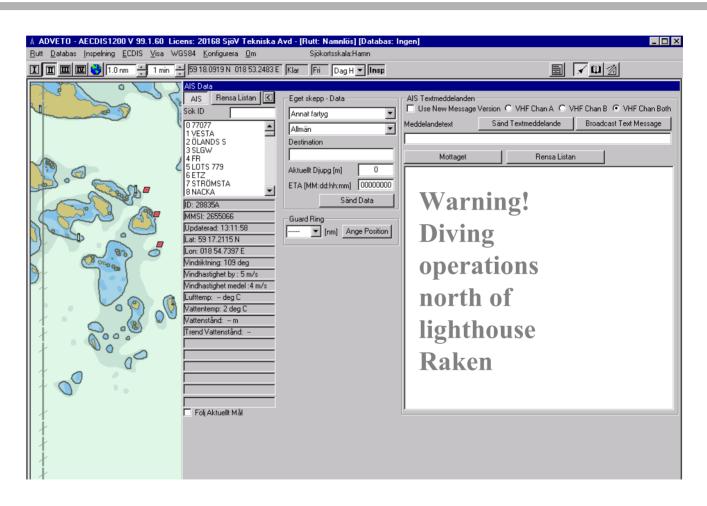


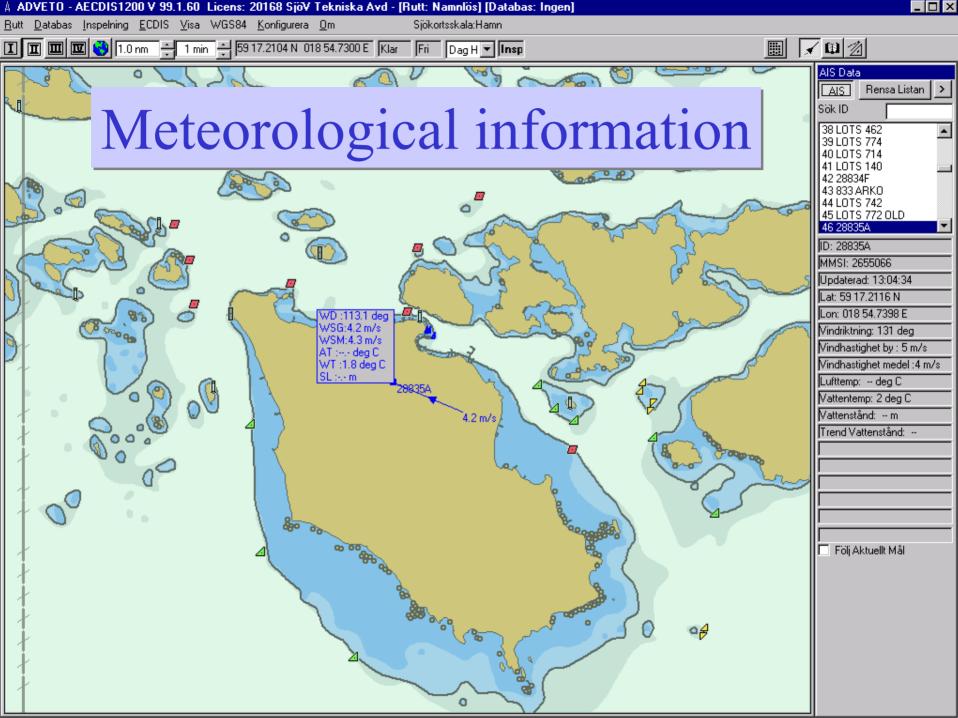


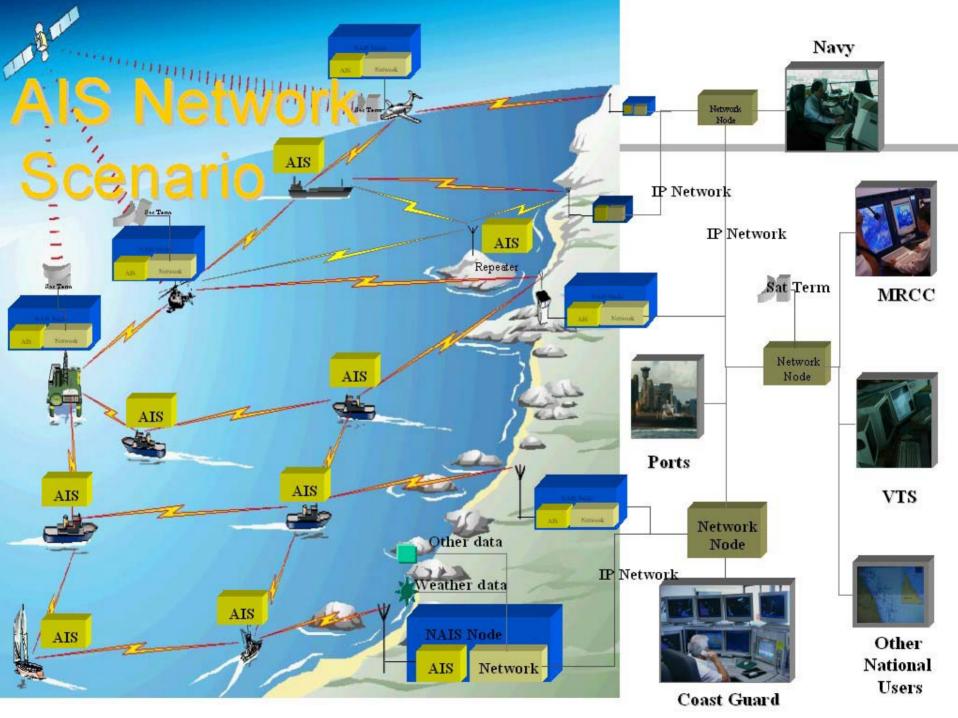




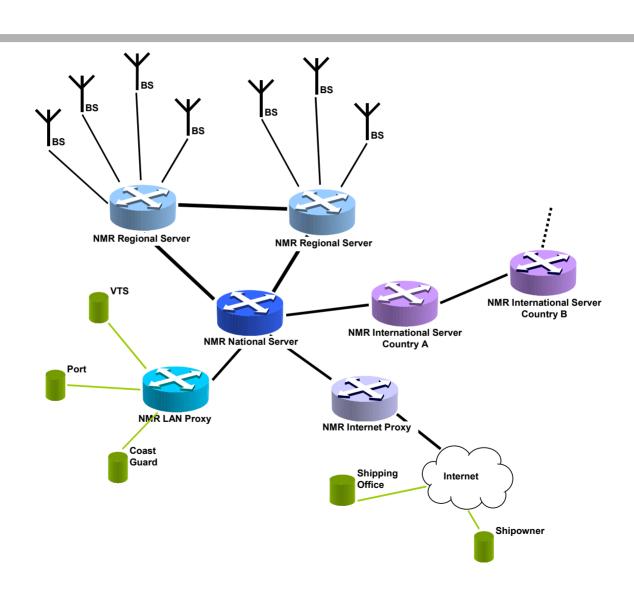






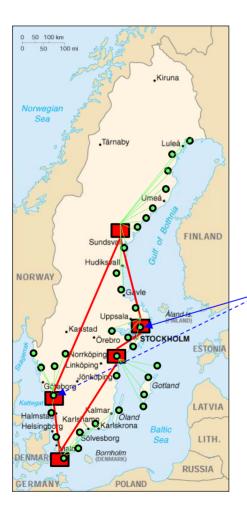


# **AIS Network Solution**





#### **AIS Network Solution**



#### AIS Network in Sweden

NMR-500 & NMR-800

---- 2 MBit/s backbone

 $\bigcirc$  BS / BSC (35 pcs)

- 64KBit/s or synchronous 38.4 KBit/s

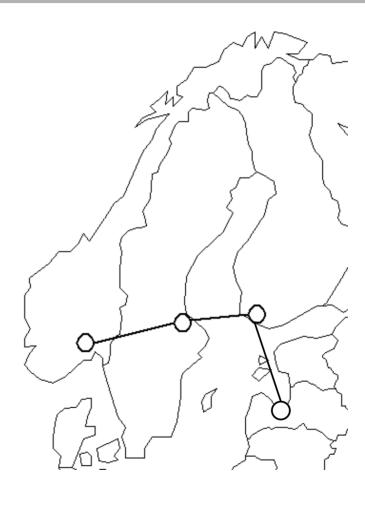
NMR-1000 & NMR-1800

Backbone load / traffic intensity in Sweden:

- Today (with 200 mobiles pos. rep. only): 20 KBit/s
- Future (with 1500 mobiles pos. rep only): 150 Kbit/s
- Full load with 35 BS/BSC: 1.4 MBit/S



# **AIS Network Solution**





# **Also with AIS**

- Aids to Navigation
  - •Status of Lights
  - Status of Racon
  - Position Indicator
  - Local parameters
- Non SOLAS ships





#### Conclusion

- The AIS provides an improved method of vessel traffic surveillance and control
- AIS provides many new different applications (Your imagination) but a network is required for easy access and safe distribution
- AIS will be implemented in the near future in your coastal areas